

The American Citizen.

VOL. XVIII.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

NO. 11.

BY JOHN F. BOSWORTH.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—OFFICE, NORTH OF COURT HOUSE SQUARE

TERMS—Four Dollars per annum

Professional Cards.

C. C. SHACKLEFORD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE, South Side of Public Square, next door to S. C. Cochran & Co.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals and the U. S. Circuit Court, Sept.

A. P. HILL,

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR,

CANTON, MISS.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals and the U. S. Circuit Court, Sept.

E. J. BOWERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON, MISS.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals and the U. S. Circuit Court, Sept.

LUCKETT & FRANK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CANTON, MISS.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals and the U. S. Circuit Court, Sept.

FRANKLIN SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON, MISS.

Office: Brick building, northwest corner Public Square.

W. BEN. CUNNINGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Canton, Miss.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals and the U. S. Circuit Court, Sept.

SINGLETON & GEORGE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CANTON, MISS.

Office: In Smith Building, Northwest corner Public Square.

S. F. ALFORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

CANTON, MISS.

WILL attend with promptness and fidelity to all business entrusted to him, in Civil and Criminal cases, and in the U. S. Circuit Court, Sept.

W. B. GALLOWAY, M.D.

DR. GALLOWAY & CAGE,

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS,

CANTON, MISS.

Office: South Side of Public Square.

DR. SEMMES & LUCKETT,

CANTON, MISS.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public.

DR. SEMMES having devoted twelve years exclusively to the study and practice of Obstetrics and Diseases of females and children, hopes for a liberal patronage in that branch of his profession.

DR. HARVEY & DIVINE

OFFER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public.

Dr. Divine has given special attention to operative Surgery, and having performed many of the higher operations, hopes to share liberally the public patronage in this department. All diseases of the Eye, and all Surgical Diseases of the Throat will receive his particular attention.

Dental Surgery.

DR. N. C. ORRICK,

DR. N. C. ORRICK & SONS,

Office: Over Mossy, Richards & Co's Drugstore.

ALL DENTAL OPERATIONS DONE AT A LOW PRICE—FOR CASH.

DR. C. CLAY NELSON,

DENTAL SURGEON,

CANTON, MISS.

Office and residence next to Cassell & Haugh's, in the rear.

ALL OPERATIONS FULLY GUARANTEED.

DENTAL OPERATIONS,

At Old Prices, for Cash.

In consequence of the scarcity of money, I have reduced the fees for all dental operations. But all bills must be paid when the service is rendered. Persons of limited means need not hesitate to call. No charge for examination and advice.

Chloroform and local anesthesia (by means of ether spray) used when desired. The attention of the public is called to the great improvement in

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

They are durable, natural and life-like in appearance, worn with comfort, and much cheaper than formerly.

C. E. KNAPP

January 4, 1868. Jackson, Miss.

H. J. ZUNTS,

(Late Rhorer & Zunts),

COTTON FACTOR,

No. 32 Perdido Street, corner Carondelet.

January 4, 1868. Jackson, Miss.

New Orleans Cards.

TOM & SAM HENDERSON,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

190 Common Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Aug. 1, 1867.

W. B. LOTT, C. W. WOOD,

LOTTE, WOOD & CO.,

WHOLESALE CROCS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos 65 Common and 45 Canal streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Maj. G. C. Sebastian has charge of our Sales Department.

BARRETT & LeSASSIER,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 118, Carondelet Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Internal Revenue tax on the sale of cotton by BARRETT & LeSASSIER, was paid by P. H. Lockett, Esq., or Messrs. Mayson & Lander Sept. 7, 1867.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

COR. MAGAZINE & JULIA STS.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Having been thoroughly renovated and repaired, is now open for the accommodation of all our friends.

HAMMOND & TOWN, Proprietors.

M. M. HAMMOND, A. B. TOWN,

New Orleans, La.

FELIX WALKER, W. C. D. VAUGHN

WALKER & VAUGHN,

COMMISSIONERS TO WALKER & SMITH'S

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 43 UNION STREET,

NEW ORLEANS

Dec. 7, 68

TATE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. New Levee, Common & Fulton Sts.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. A. JONES, of the old House of Dryer & Co. is with us, and will be pleased to serve his friends and customers.

J. R. POWELL,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No 193, Common St.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Liberal cash advances made on Cotton consigned to this house.

Feb. 18, 1868.

J. H. CARTER,

Wholesale Grocer

Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas St

AND 8 AND 10 NEW LEVEE.

NEW ORLEANS.

April 14, 1868

J. W. BLANKS, B. T. RICHIE, W. E. CLARK

Blanks, Hickle & Co

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

WESTERN PRODUCE AND CHOICE WINE

AND LIQUORS

No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and 10 New Levee St.

NEW ORLEANS. del.

HOME AGAIN!

DAVE C. JOHNSTON, Agent,

The People's Hatter,

32 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and directly opposite the Grand Hotel, which was conducted during the war.

HATS and CAPS of every description, also sold price below.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana.

J. O. NIXON, Editor Proprietor

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Under this caption the Missouri Democrat has an able editorial. It depicts almost as it were in letters of gold the deplorable condition the whole country is now in, that at no time since the formation of our government have its liberties and existence been in so great a jeopardy as at the present. Congress is plotting the destruction of the liberties of the Southern States by the appointment of an Autocrat to rule them. They have already shorn the President of much of his power, and are now trying to stab the liberties of the whole people by requiring the decision of two thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court to decide the constitutionality of an act of Congress. But why extend the catalogue of the enormities and crimes of these men who this day disgrace the national halls of legislation? It is enough that they are more than sufficient to alarm every lover of the country and liberty, and in the language of the Missouri Democrat, shall we lie supinely on our backs and let them riot and revel or an other burning Rome? Or shall we, as men worthy of descent from the framers of the Constitution, hurl them back to the slimy depths of corruption from which they originally emerged? That the people will adopt the latter course we do not doubt, and our next question is: "How shall we perform this duty?"

We answer without hesitation: Unite yourselves with the Democratic party—the party co-eval with the existence of the government—the party upon whose principles it was formed—the party which today guards the remnant of the liberty bestowed on us by our fathers—the party that now stands a proud and defiant foe amid the wreck and debris of all their political combinations, all usurpations of power, moneyed oligarchies, monopolies and oppressions—the party essentially the White Man's Party, comporting with naught else but equal and exact justice to the poor and rich. Let every man rally under the banner of Democracy who wishes his country well. We ask not: Was he a Whig? was he a Know-Nothing? or was he a Conservative? Our only inquiry is: Is he sincere and willing to help us in this good work? A man's political antecedents have nothing to do with the work of today. Lord Bacon never uttered a wiser aphorism than that "He who ever changes his opinion never corrects his errors." Then, Democrat, Whig, Know-Nothing, Conservative, North, South, East, and West, whatever your nationality, whatever your antecedents, come to the rescue of your imperiled country. This is your first and last duty of the hour. See that you perform that duty, so that you may redeem your country from its present disgrace, relieve it of its dangers, and establish as of yore, a government of Peace, Prosperity, and Fraternity, whose limits shall reach from ocean to ocean and whose existence shall end only at the knell of dying time.—Huntsboro Democrat.

THE HEBREW RACE.

The Norfolk Journal pays the following just tribute to the Hebrew race:

There is, perhaps, no more striking ethnological phenomenon showing the tenacity of blood and of race, than is exhibited in the history of that people that traces its origin for forty centuries through the revolutions of empires, back to that period when Abraham and Lot fed their flocks together in the great plain of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. At this very day, whatever climate this peculiar people may be found, whether amid the snows of Canada, or the burning suns of Arabia; or if we trace them to the dim twilight of the early ages, we view them in the broad civilization of the nineteenth century; the blood of the Hebrew race preserves its purity, and, like the pillar of fire in the wilderness, is a standing miracle through all climes and times.

They are, in truth, the same people today, marked by the same peculiarities, the same Abrahamic features, and the same religious faith that their ancestors possessed, when Moses led them through the waters of the Red sea, and Pharaoh and his hosts were engulfed beneath the returning flood.

No man can account for the strange preservation of this race, except upon the hypothesis of the interposition of Divine Providence. Within the period of their historic existence empires have arisen like short-lived mists arise from the sea, and have gone down in the long night of ages to rise no more, and even whole races have sprung up and have disappeared, having been swept from the face of the earth.

They are, indeed, the chosen of God, and unless all inspiration is a lie, they are preserved for a more glorious exhibition of Divine Power than the Gentile world ever saw. Wherever we trace them, whether on the fertile banks of the Nile, the absolute slaves of a cruel task-master, or basking in the splendors that surrounded the temple of Solomon, the same indomitable, unflinching faith in that God who had preserved them is one of the most sublime exhibitions that He has displayed upon earth.

Upon the ruins of that rude sacrificial altar, which in faith Abraham erected nearly four thousand years ago, a mighty city sprang into existence, rivaling the splendors of Thebes and Tadmor. In the revolutions of empires, Jerusalem perished, and the survivors of the descendants of Israel were driven from the homes of their fathers, and scattered over this broad earth. Still their faith is as strong to-day in the God of Jacob, as was that of their fathers when Joseph welcomed his brothers in sight of the Pyramids of the Pharaohs. Amid the mutations of time and the vicissitudes of life, they still worship at the same altar, and kneel with reverent awe before that God who, on Horeb's rugged mount, disclosed to Moses His eternal self-existent existence. In the awful words—I AM THAT I AM!

Expelled at various periods from almost every clime, proscribed and persecuted by the whole Gentile world, they still cling with unwavering faith to that law which God delivered to their fathers amid the thunders of Sinai, and believe, with a tenacity which time cannot destroy, that He will one day restore them to that inheritance now desecrated by the infidel Turk.

In short, they have been oppressed, imprisoned, banished, robbed, outraged and murdered, for centuries past; and yet, in the meekness and humility of a spirit that finds no parallel on earth, they have bowed submissively, under their numerous afflictions, in the firm belief that Heaven will yet avenge their many wrongs.

A religion which gives such signal examples of the splendors of moral worth and intellectual grandeur, displayed on every page of the Inspired Record, ought to teach us of what grand materials the Hebrews' nature is composed; and we may boldly challenge Greece, Rome, France, England, or any other nation of ancient or modern times, to show us a people exhibiting so many virtues, and adorned with such varied talents as we can find everywhere and at all times emblazoned on the annals of the Hebrew race.

Mrs. Dix, wife of our Minister at Paris, holds receptions every Saturday evening, and dancing goes on till twelve, when punctually with the striking of the clock the music ceases as the Sabbath dawns.

A certain clerk in this village recently made the following comment on Peabodias:

Said he, "Peabodias was a great man—Peabodias was a noble, kind, hearted and true man." "Hold on," cried his companion, "Peabodias was a woman." "Was, oh?" said he, "well, that's just my luck; how am I expected to know I never read the Bible?"

Andrew Johnson is fighting a great constitutional battle for his country, and we believe he will be sustained by the masses of the people North and South.—[Montgomery Advertiser.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

We clip the following synopsis of the new special tax bill from the Union:

1st. A special tax on the property, real and personal, in the State, equal to fifty per cent. of the State tax assessed upon said property, for State purposes, in the year 1867.

2d. One-half of one per cent. upon the value of stock now on hand in each and every dry goods, grocery, drug provision store, and stocks of goods and merchandise, and all other moveable and personal property, of every kind.

3d. On each bale of cotton, now in the State, fifty cents.

4th. Sheriffs to give immediate notice, and taxes to be paid within ten days thereafter; if not paid within ten days, twenty five per cent. to be added; and if not paid within twenty days, property to be sold, after ten days' public notice.

5th. Sheriffs have power to administer oaths and examine books and accounts.

6th. The tax to be paid in United States currency or Convention warrants, and no other.

7th. Collectors to remit to State Treasurer every five days, which near an express office; otherwise, every ten days; and to receive as a commission, five per cent. on all collections.

8th. The convention auditor is retained in office, but the convention treasurer is dispensed with. The State Auditor is to issue warrants on the treasury in behalf of the Constitutional Convention, after the first day of March.

9th. Sheriffs, when in receipt of funds on account of the convention, are to cash warrants presented by any holder thereof.

10th. Warrants issued prior to 1st of March are receivable in payment of the tax.

11th. A list of warrants issued to date is to be furnished by the State Treasurer.

12th. Sheriffs are required to pay to the State Treasurer the funds received on account of the tax, except in cases indicated in the ninth paragraph.

13th. All officers charged with the collection and disbursement of the tax are to be considered as "provisional."

14th. The Auditor is to furnish sheriffs the necessary blanks, and to procure the same from the convention printer.

15th. No compensation is provided for the extra labor imposed on the State Auditor and Treasurer.

16th. No special tax is levied on railroads, as in former bills. They pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. on their moveable and personal property.

17th. All surplus funds, after paying convention expenses, to be invested in U. S. securities, subject to the order of the next Legislature.

BANKRUPTCY.

We find the following correspondence, which is of importance to those who have not the present means and wish to avail themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt act, in the Aberdeen Freeholder & Express:

OXFORD, MISS.,

FEBRUARY 28, 1868.

Messrs. Chas. & Hooper, Attorneys, Aberdeen, Miss.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 25th is just received. In answer I will say that the limitation mentioned, in my opinion, expires the last day of May, instead of the first of March, as many suppose. Feeling anxious that every opportunity shall be afforded our people, who have become embarrassed by events over which they had no individual control, an opportunity to be relieved and take a new start, I desire it known, that petitioners may file their petitions and proceed as far as obtaining a declaration of Bankruptcy which operates as an injunction against proceedings against them, by paying or securing the Clerk and Register fees that far, which will not exceed ten dollars. The case can then remain without further proceedings until the \$50.00 deposit is made; provided it is made and the cause proceeds to final discharge within twelve months from the filing of the petition. This arrangement will give the petitioner the benefit of the ensuing crop, to make the fees. Enclosed find an order to that effect, which please request your Editor to publish for the benefit of those concerned.

Being free from all partisan affiliations, my desire is as far as possible to relieve my fellow citizens from the embarrassments under which they labor, by any legitimate means in my power.

With feelings of regard and esteem, I am your friend,

ROBERT A. HILL.

In the District Court of Sitting the U. S. for the North—In Bankruptcy District of Miss. Empty.

To enable all entitled to the benefits of the law, it is ordered by the Court that petitions may be filed and proceed to the Declaration of Bankruptcy at any time, prior to the first day of June next, upon the petitioner paying to the Clerk the sum of ten dollars, to be applied to the payment of the fees due the

THE NEW TAX BILL.

We clip the following synopsis of the new special tax bill from the Union:

1st. A special tax on the property, real and personal, in the State, equal to fifty per cent. of the State tax assessed upon said property, for State purposes, in the year 1867.

2d. One-half of one per cent. upon the value of stock now on hand in each and every dry goods, grocery, drug provision store, and stocks of goods and merchandise, and all other moveable and personal property, of every kind.

3d. On each bale of cotton, now in the State, fifty cents.

4th. Sheriffs to give immediate notice, and taxes to be paid within ten days thereafter; if not paid within ten days, twenty five per cent. to be added; and if not paid within twenty days, property to be sold, after ten days' public notice.

5th. Sheriffs have power to administer oaths and examine books and accounts.

6th. The tax to be paid in United States currency or Convention warrants, and no other.

7th. Collectors to remit to State Treasurer every five days, which near an express office; otherwise, every ten days; and to receive as a commission, five per cent. on all collections.

8th. The convention auditor is retained in office, but the convention treasurer is dispensed with. The State Auditor is to issue warrants on the treasury in behalf of the Constitutional Convention, after the first day of March.

9th. Sheriffs, when in receipt of funds on account of the convention, are to cash warrants presented by any holder thereof.

10th. Warrants issued prior to 1st of March are receivable in payment of the tax.

11th. A list of warrants issued to date is to be furnished by the State Treasurer.

12th. Sheriffs are required to pay to the State Treasurer the funds received on account of the tax, except in cases indicated in the ninth paragraph.

13th. All officers charged with the collection and disbursement of the tax are to be considered as "provisional."

14th. The Auditor is to furnish sheriffs the necessary blanks, and to procure the same from the convention printer.

15th. No compensation is provided for the extra labor imposed on the State Auditor and Treasurer.

16th. No special tax is levied on railroads, as in former bills. They pay a tax of one-half of one per cent. on their moveable and personal property.

17th. All surplus funds, after paying convention expenses, to be invested in U. S. securities, subject to the order of the next Legislature.

BANKRUPTCY.

We find the following correspondence, which is of importance to those who have not the present means and wish to avail themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt act, in the Aberdeen Freeholder & Express:

OXFORD, MISS.,

FEBRUARY 28, 1868.

Messrs. Chas. & Hooper, Attorneys, Aberdeen, Miss.

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 25th is just received. In answer I will say that the limitation mentioned, in my opinion, expires the last day of May, instead of the first of March, as many suppose. Feeling anxious that every opportunity shall be afforded our people, who have become embarrassed by events over which they had no individual control, an opportunity to be relieved and take a new start, I desire it known, that petitioners may file their petitions and proceed as far as obtaining a declaration of Bankruptcy which operates as an injunction against proceedings against them, by paying or securing the Clerk and Register fees that far, which will not exceed ten dollars. The case can then remain without further proceedings until the \$50.00 deposit is made; provided it is made and the cause proceeds to final discharge within twelve months from the filing of the petition. This arrangement will give the petitioner the benefit of the ensuing crop, to make the fees. Enclosed find an order to that effect, which please request your Editor to publish for the benefit of those concerned.

Being free from all partisan affiliations, my desire is as far as possible to relieve my fellow citizens from the embarrassments under